CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS.

Volume IV

December, 1933

Number 12

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Official Publication Issued Monthly by the California State Department of Education

Entered as second-class matter May 8, 1930, at the Post Office at Sacramento, California, under the Act of August 24, 1912

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Los Angeles

The Season's Greetings

Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men. These words to a listening world breathed a spirit of amity. If the pastoral folk who first heard the herald were moved and blessed by the power of this benediction, what may it mean heralded in our midst with the freshness of its first import?

From generation to generation the spirit of this message has quickened all people. Now may it quicken them anew to an awareness that this proclamation of peace may be realized through a full acceptance and living of the sentiment of Good Will toward Men.

The school as an agency for promoting social progress and human advancement may further its great purpose by spreading this message. Teachers foster the development of this spirit by themselves radiating friendship and cheerfulness. Mankind will be ennobled and lifted to ever higher levels through the embodiment of this spirit in personal relationships and every-day actions.

Imbued with the hope of world peace, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Department of Education join in a renewal of the refrain, Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men.

Public Education and the Public

VIERLING KERSEY, Superintendent of Public Instruction

The institution of public education in the United States was established by the people to safeguard and maintain the democratic ideals upon which American society itself was founded. It is society's agency not only for preserving the cultural heritage of the past but also for promoting social progress. The very term public education implies education of the public and by the public; it further implies a very intimate relationship between the people and the institution. The nature of this relationship will determine in a large measure the effectiveness of the institution in serving the public which established and maintains it.

Officials entrusted with the management of public education and teachers of the pupils attending the public schools have a responsibility not only for performing the functions inherent in their position but an additional obligation for rendering an account of their stewardship to the public. This latter responsibilty must be exercised at all times rather than on special occasions only or at long intervals. The programs carried on during American Education Week are excellent examples of the type of cooperative endeavor which may be carried on between the school and the public. Such cooperation should characterize the relationship between the school and the public at all times.

In order to maintain and improve the relationship between the school and the public, certain definite responsibilities must devolve upon educational leadership. A few of the most important outcomes to be achieved are the following:

1. Educational programs must be readjusted and reorganized to meet the changing needs and objectives of society. New emphasis must be placed upon the development of good citizenship. Social responsibility in contrast to strong individualism must become a primary objective of education. The present situation demands a new type of learning with particular attention to the development of ability to cope with the innumerable social, civic, and economic problems of a complex nature that confront society. Education must train for worth while use of the much greater amount of leisure resulting from technological advancement.

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- 2. The school program must be conducted efficiently and economically. The public is vitally interested that pupils have the benefit of an educational program organized so that learning takes place as efficiently as possible, and is concerned that the taxpayers' money shall be expended wisely.
- 3. Adequate information regarding school programs and the efficiency and economy of school management must be readily available. The public must have such information as a basis for evaluation of school programs and judgments concerning the extent to which the school meets the needs of society.
- 4. The school must interpret its educational program to the public. A proper relationship between the school and the public demands that the aims and functions of the school, and the activities of the curriculum and teaching methods be understood.

Public education is a vast cooperative enterprise of society. Its effectiveness in achieving the objectives set by society depends upon the nature and degree of cooperation between the school and society. The problem of relationships between the school and the public is one of the major educational problems in California. In accordance with the plan announced in the August, 1933, issue of California Schools, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has appointed the following state wide committee to study the various phases of the problem and to offer suggestions and recommendations relative to cooperation between the school and the public. The committee membership consists of:

Representatives from the State Department of Education:

Helen Heffernan, Chief, Division of Elementary Education and Rural Schools, Chairman

L.B. Travers, Chief, Division of Adult and Continuation Education

Ivan R. Waterman, Chief, Division of Textbooks and Publications

State Advisory Committee:

Charles Albert Adams, San Francisco John J. Allen, Oakland Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, Pasadena Homer Chaillaux, Inglewood Roy Cloud, Redwood City Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, Los Angeles
Arthur W. Echman, Los Angeles
Mrs. Harriet J. Eliel, Berkeley
Mrs. Wm. J. Hayes, Burlingame
George Hjelte, Los Angeles
Harley W. Lyon, Pasadena
Homer Martin, San Mateo
Willsie Martin, Los Angeles
J. R. McKillop, Monterey
Mrs. Florence C. Porter, Bakersfield
Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco
Miss Josephine G. Seamen, Los Angeles
Frank Simpson, Jr., Los Angeles

Conference of California Public School Superintendents

The recent conference of California Public School Superintendents held October 20 and 21, 1933, was characterized by a fine spirit of cooperation, and by earnest deliberation of the major problems confronting public education in California. Even though attendance at this conference was on a voluntary basis, the conference was as well, if not better, attended than previous conventions of superintendents called in accordance with law when attendance was required. This willingness to assume responsibility for cooperative endeavor in meeting important problems facing education is indeed encouraging. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is deeply appreciative of this fine attitude on the part of the educational administrators throughout the state.

One of the significant outcomes of the conference is a statement of basic principles adopted by the conference. These principles should receive the endorsement of every citizen of the state interested in the welfare of public education. The statement of principles follows:

A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

We, the School Superintendents of California, assembled in conference on the call of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in cooperation with the California Teachers Association and the California Association of Public School Superintendents, desire to submit to the citizens of California the following propositions which we believe are of vital importance to the present and future welfare of our state and of the Republic.

- 1. We believe in the continuance of a representative form of government controlled by intelligent voters acting on the principles of social as well as political democracy.
- 2. We believe that a system of public education, free to all the children of all the people from the kindergarten through the university, is necessary for the maintenance and preservation of our democratic political and social institutions.
- 3. We realize that present day, rapidly changing social conditions require changes in educational practice, and we believe it is the obligation of the public school to change and to maintain its program so as to serve the needs of society in a manner worthy of the very best American principles and ideals.
- 4. We believe that the first obligation of any society is to its children and youth; that it is the duty of our society to develop and maintain the self-respect and the physical, mental, and moral growth of the young, and when necessary to provide them with livelihood as well as with educational facilities until society is ready to afford them opportunity for productive participation.
- 5. While society will always have to meet the responsibility of educating its children and youth, we believe that the many social problems growing out of

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rapidly changing social conditions make it absolutely imperative that the program of adult education sponsored and supported by the public in this state must be maintained and broadened to meet the growing needs of adult adjustment in a rapidly changing social order.

- 6. We recognize the obligation of school people to render a high type of service. They must maintain a high level of personal character. In order that this may be done, it is to the best interest of society to provide the conditions which will attract the best abilities into the teaching profession.
- 7. We recognize that the state has resources adequate to meet its social needs, and we believe that finances adequate for the support of its educational program should be provided by a just and equitable system of taxation based upon the ability of the citizens to pay.
- 8. We hold that it is the right and duty of all citizens, and the obligation of the members of our profession, to express themselves in defense of these principles and to cooperate in making them effective.

We call upon the citizens of California, in the interest of themselves and their children, to cooperate with the educational workers in their schools in putting these principles into effective practice.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS

Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

VIERLING KERSEY, Superintendent

WALTER R. HEPNER APPOINTED CHIEF OF DIVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

At its meeting in Oakland on November 24, 1933, the State Board of Education, upon nomination by the Director of Education, elected Superintendent Walter R. Hepner of the San Diego City Schools to succeed Nicholas Ricciardi as Chief of the Division of Secondary Education. This position has been vacant since the resignation of Dr. Ricciardi effective July 15. Mr. Hepner will assume his duties in the State Department of Education on January 1, 1934.

Mr. Hepner served as a high school teacher in Oxnard and Chicago, was Principal of the Long Beach Polytechnic Evening High School in 1919–20, was Vice-principal of the Fresno High School, 1920–1923, served in the capacities of High School Principal, Director of Research and Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Fresno, 1923–26, was Fresno City Superintendent of Schools, 1926–1928, and has been City Superintendent of Schools at San Diego since 1928. He has taught university and teachers college classes during summer sessions and in extension service. Mr. Hepner received the M. A. degree from the University of Southern California in 1916. He is the co-author of three social science textbooks.

Superintendent Hepner has an excellent background of training and experience to equip him for leadership in the field of secondary education in California. He is well and favorably known to secondary school teachers and administrators throughout the state, having participated actively for many years in the work of numerous state and regional committees in addition to his direct administrative responsibilities in the secondary schools. He is well qualified to offer leadership in the solution of the many urgent problems confronting us in the field of secondary education. The state is indeed fortunate in being able to secure Mr. Hepner for this position.

CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF INSTRUCTION

The State Department of Education announces a Conference of Directors of Instruction in Elementary Education to be held at the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, December 28 and 29, 1933. The call for

the conference has been directed to city, county, and district superintendents; supervisors and directors of instruction in county and city school systems. Important problems will be discussed relative to the status and service of supervision in the educational program.

Division of Textbooks and Publications

IVAN R. WATERMAN, Chief

ORDERS FOR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS

School officials are advised that all requests and orders for publications of the California State Department of Education should be directed to the Division of Textbooks and Publications rather than to the State Printer or other divisions of the Department of Education in order to avoid confusion and delay.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Teachers' Appraisal of Rural School Supervisor's Work in California.

Department of Education Bulletin No. 16, November 15, 1933.

This bulletin presents the report of a study of the values of the work of the rural supervisor by means of the judgment of a number of teachers in the rural elementary schools of the state. The material was gathered by the questionnaire method and has been summarized in tables and interpreted by the author.

The study falls into three parts: (1) training and experience of teachers replying to questionnaire, (2) teachers' evaluation of supervisor's activities, and (3) teachers' reactions to supervisory service.

Statistics of California Junior Colleges for the School Year Ending June 30, 1933. Department of Education Bulletin No. 17, December 1, 1933.

Basic statistical data relating to California junior colleges during the school year 1932–1933 are included in this bulletin which is issued annually. The material includes tabulations compiled from the annual reports of junior college principals. Certain tables indicate the growth of the junior college movement in California in recent years.

DAVID F. JACKEY, and BENJAMIN W. JOHNSON. Analysis of the Automechanics Trade with Training and Upgrading Programs.

This volume lists the objectives and content that must be mastered in a vocational training program in automechanics. It also gives complete details concerning conditions of employment and training in the different employment levels of the automotive trade and the abilities and knowledge required to attain success in these levels. A discussion of the economic and social conditions affecting the trade is included as are also suggestions for the use of the analysis in the field of vocational guidance and in the industry itself where problems of personnel are concerned with the selection, placement, and upgrading of the worker.

Complimentary copies of this volume are being distributed to high school libraries. Additional copies may be secured for \$1.25 each.

Division of Adult and Continuation Education

L. B. TRAVERS, Chief

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ADULT CLASSES IN HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION ¹

Classes in health and physical education may be organized singly or in combination. Courses in hygiene, health education, first aid, and physiology fall logically under the term health, while courses in basketball, volley-ball, folk dancing, and swimming should be organized under the generalized title physical education. A combination course, including activities coming under both terms, should be called health and physical education.

The following standards will be used by the State Department of Education as a guide in recommending the approval, or disapproval, of classes in health and physical education for adults. Only approved classes are entitled to state apportionment of funds available for the purpose. All health and physical education classes carried on under these standards must be reported on blanks provided by the Division of Adult and Continuation Education.

STANDARDS

- 1. The course must be justified on the basis of acceptable educational objectives. Interpretative, menti-motor, impulsive, or organic development of the individual may result from participation in health and physical education activities. Acceptable educational objectives lie in these phases of development. Classes can not be justified solely on the basis of providing recreation or amusement for those who have leisure. Such classes should be sponsored and financed by the community recreation organization.
- 2. The course shall be properly named. Physical education, hygiene, health education, first aid, physiology, and health and physical education are examples of appropriate names. When physical education courses are limited to one type of activity, the name of the activity should appear in the content description, or be used as a secondary title.
- 3. The procedure or methods to be used in realizing the educational objectives must be appropriate and well organized. The statement made in the official report shall include a detailed description of the methods used. Such description should make clear the methods used in relation to organization, administration, and teaching of the class.
- 4. An approved outline of the course content must appear in the official report.

 Such an outline should indicate the nature of the activities to be included in the course. Content should be given in detailed form.
- 5. The course may be confined to one type of activity, or may include several types. A class may be organized and the instruction limited to swimming, or members of the class may engage in two or more types of physical education activities during one class period or during different class periods.

¹These standards were developed by the Division of Health and Physical Education in cooperation with the Division of Adult and Continuation Education.

- 6. The instructor in charge of the class shall hold a valid state credential which entitles him to teach the activities carried on in the class. At present, three types of state credential, each having a specific authorization for service, are available. These are: the general secondary credential, the credential in physical education, and the credential in adult education limited to health and physical education or to the activities named on the credential.
- 7. Attendance shall be counted only for persons regularly enrolled and regularly in attendance. Those who meet the general enrollment requirements of the school and the special enrollment requirements for the class shall be designated as regularly enrolled. To be called regular in attendance, the individual should attend no less than three-fourths of the class periods which constitute the course.
- 8. Members of the class should wear clothing suitable for the type of activity in which they engage. Gymnasium costumes, swimming suits, and other types of wearing apparel need not be uniform, either in design or color, for all members of the class.
- 9. Only those activities which involve considerable use of the large muscles of the body shall be approved for classes in physical education. Swimming, basket-ball, tennis, handball, volley-ball, relay races, and folk dancing are examples of large muscle activities. Checkers, card games, guessing games, and "Simon Says" would not qualify as physical education activities. They might, however, be included in a course in community recreation.
- 10. The needs of individuals enrolled in the class should be determined before a program of activity is prescribed. For physical education, a physical examination involving the services of a physician is desirable. Wherever the services of a physician are not practical, individual needs may be analyzed by the instructor through personal consultation and by other appropriate means.
- 11. The program of activity in the course shall be suited to the needs of the various individuals in the class. The instructor should know the developmental results which come from participation in different types of activities. In physical education, individuals with functional or structural handicaps should not be assigned to activities in which their participation may result in injury.
- 12. No average daily attendance may be counted during organized competition with any individual or group outside of the class membership. The class period should be a time for individual and group instruction. Athletic competition between groups to determine the championship team in the community does not accomplish objectives which may be legitimately set up for the course.
- 13. The maximum number of students which should be enrolled in a class is related to the type of activity in the class. Teachers should have an opportunity to give individuals personal attention so that they may adapt programs of activity to their individual needs.
- 14. Class periods sixty minutes in length seem to be most desirable for courses in health and physical education. In physical education, class periods of great length are not desirable because of the nature of the activities and their functional effects on the individual. Fatigue of muscles is a factor in the learning situation. Time in which to prepare for class, or time at the end of the class period for taking showers and dressing will not be allowed in excess of fifteen minutes for any one class.
- 15. No course shall be approved unless appropriate facilities for conducting the activities are provided. The kind and number of facilities used in the course should be reported on the official blank, along with the content or methods used.

INTERPRETATIONS OF SCHOOL LAW

Supreme Court Decisions

Compromise of Claims Against School Districts

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Where the consideration for the compromise of a claim of a school district against a contractor is not only the promise of the contractor to pay his subcontractors and materialmen, such promise in itself not being good consideration, but was also the abandonment of a threatened suit by the contractor involving the validity of the claim, the consideration is good and the compromise is valid, regardless of the motive of the governing board of the district in making the compromise. (Hamilton etc. vs. Oakland School District etc., et al., 86 C. D. 532, ____ Pac. (2nd) ____, reversing Hamilton etc. vs. Oakland School District etc., et al., 73 C. A. D. 1, ____ Pac. (2nd) ____.)

Appellate Court Decisions

Dismissal of District Permanent Employees

Where a permanent employee of a school district is employed as an associate director teaching kindergarten for half a day serving under the direction of a director, and the governing board of the district, at the close of a school year, reorganized the administration of kindergartens so that kindergarten directors taught classes morning and afternoon and the board discontinued the kind of service rendered by assistant and associate kindergarten directors, who in fact were helpers acting under the direction of a director, the employee could lawfully be dismissed at the end of the current school year under School Code section 5.710, the board being within its rights in limiting its employees to directors teaching a full day instead of employing associate or assistant directors teaching only half a day and then under the direction of a director. A teacher who teaches part time, or teaches a particular subject or teaches by the hour is rendering a particular kind of service. (Fuller vs. Berkeley School District etc., et al., 75 C. A. D. 555, ---- Pac. (2nd) ----.)

Dismissal of District Permanent Employees

Where a permanent employee of a school district is employed as an art teacher traveling from school to school giving helping lessons for the benefit of pupils and classroom teachers, and such service is discontinued at the close of a school year, the employee may be dismissed at the end of such school year (under School Code section 5.710). (Davis vs. Berkeley School District etc., et al., 75 C. A. D. 558, ____ Pac. (2nd) ____.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINIONS

Discontinuance of Nautical School

There is nothing in the Statutes of 1933 to indicate that California Nautical School was or is to be discontinued. (A. G. O. 9010, November 10, 1933)

Compensation Insurance of Rural Supervisors and Visiting Teachers

In view of School Code sections 4.788 and 4.794, an dsections 7, 8, and 46 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and A. G. O. 5834, each school district must act as an entity in insuring with the State Compensation Insurance Fund visiting teachers and rural supervisors employed by the county superintendent of schools and serving such district. (A. G. O. 9023, November 22, 1933)

Payment of School District Bond Taxes

Chapter 760, Statutes of 1933, does not apply to bonds issued by a school district, the proceeds of which were used to construct a new schoolhouse, or for the purchase of the land and the construction of the schoolhouse, and, therefore, taxes assessed to pay the interest on and to retire bonds issued by a school district for the construction of a new building may not be paid by delivering a bond of the district, the same being due. (A. G. O. 9012, November 8, 1933)

Construction of Harper Bill

Chapter 1055 of the Statutes of 1933 (Harper Bill) authorizes the leasing or conveyance to the federal government of lands belonging to a school district and does not expressly authorize a school district to lease property from the federal government; but it appears that, particularly if authorized by an election as provided in said chapter, a school district would have the power to make some character of contract with the federal government which will result in the ultimate ownership by the school district of a building and a lot of land, the school district finally paying off the federal government and receiving clear title to both building and land. (A. G. O. 9041, November 22, 1933)

Liability of Districts and Board Members Under Field Bill

Under Deering Act 7518b (Field Bill) School Code sections 2.801 and 2.802 and Deering Act 5619 the liability incurred by a school district or the individual members of the governing board thereof should an earthquake occur, and pupils of the district be injured through the destruction or damage of the buildings of the district is as follows:

- 1. In the event the governing board had not applied to the Division of Architecture of the State Department of Public Works, such omission would not be material. It would be a question of fact as to the negligence of the officers of the district, if, in fact, negligent, and if the damage results as a result of such negligence they would in the first place be personally liable and, secondly, the district would be liable providing the conditions set forth in section 2 of Deering Act 5619 were applicable to any given situation. There would be no personal liability on the part of an officer of the district if, in fact, he could avail himself of any of the defenses suggested by Deering Act 5618.
- 2. In the event the governing board of a school district had the buildings of the district inspected by the said Division of Architecture and neglected or refused to make such repairs or undertake such reconstruction of such buildings as would correct defects reported by the Division of Architecture, such neglect or refusal would be evidence of negligence on the part of the governing board of the district and both the members of the board and the district itself, if such negligence could be sufficiently shown.
- 3. In the event the buildings of a school district are inspected by the said Division of Architecture and the governing board of the district is ready and willing to correct such defects as may have been discovered but because of lack of funds or the unwillingness of the voters of the district to provide funds to carry on necessary repairs or reconstruction, the board is unable to undertake such repairs or reconstruction, the existence of such conditions would be no lawful defense on the part of the members of the board or the district they represent in permitting a dangerous condition to exist in a school building. If the members of the board are, in fact, reasonably convinced that the recommendations of the said Division of Architecture must be carried out to safeguard the lives of the pupils of the school district, it is their duty either to carry out such recommendations, or if impossible to do so, to close the schools. (A. G. Q. 9040, November 22, 1933)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND COORDINATION

School Code section 2.1365, enacted by the 1933 Legislature, provides for a State Council of Educational Planning and Coordination, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University of California as ex officio members, and seven other members, each to serve for a one year term, appointed jointly by the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of California upon the joint nomination of the two ex officio members. Five of these seven must be lay persons. The nominations of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University of California were approved by their respective boards on November 24 and November 28.

The membership of the council is as follows:

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Charles Albert Adams, Attorney at Law, San Francisco
Allen T. Archer, Member of the State Board of Education
Miss Annie Florence Brown, President of the Oakland Forum
Mrs. William B. Hayes, President of the California Congress
of Parents and Teachers, Burlingame
H. Gurney Newlin, Attorney at Law, Los Angeles
Chester H. Rowell, Member of the Board of Regents, University of California, and Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle
Will C. Wood, Vice-president of the Bank of America, Oakland
Vierling Kersey, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of Cali-

School Code section 2.1366 provides: "The function of the State Council of Educational Planning and Coordination is to study problems affecting the relationships between the schools of the public school system and the University of California, and to make recommendations thereon jointly to the State Board of Education and the Regents of the University of California through the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University of California."

SECRETARY ICKES DISCUSSES EDUCATION

In the following excerpts from an address by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, in connection with the National Education

Association program October 29, 1933, the secretary discusses the growing complexity of our civilization and the growing cost of education:

It goes without saying that the higher the civilization of a country and the more complex its life, the broader and the higher and the more universal must be the education of the people in order to maintain that civilization. In a low stage of civilization education as we have developed it today was not necessary. All that the youth just emerging from savagery into barbarism needed to know to prepare him to be a good member of his tribe was a knowledge of how to hunt and fish. Later, in a higher state of civilization, it was essential for him to be trained to till the soil and to take care of his flocks. Thence, on up through advancing stages more and more education was needed to fit him for the life that he was called upon to live.

Gradually more and more people began to acquire the rudiments of learning but they were indeed rudiments. The United States of America is a comparatively young country, and even as late as our pioneer days the people got along with little formal schooling. When finally the value of an education came to be realized by the people, schools were established to teach boys and girls to read and write. What scattered schools there were were kept open for only three or four months a year and few indeed were the children who studied more than the three R's. It was still considered that the most valuable part of the education of the youth of the land was to be gained through experience on the farm, in the apprentice shop, or on board ship, because we were a nation of farmers and artisans and sailors. The three R's were considered merely as finishing touches to the practical education received outside of the school. The masses of the people had to be content with this smattering of an education, although there was a college here and there to educate the few for the learned professions. It is probably safe to say that the college education of those early times was not the equal in depth and extent to the education that the modern child can receive in an up-to-date high school.

But life never stands still. It either goes backward or forward, and the course was an upward one following these early pioneer days. Life became more complex as commerce and industry developed rapidly and contested with agriculture for supremacy. As a result of our industrial and commercial development, social, political, and economic problems became more numerous and difficult of solution, so that in course of time it became manifest that all the children of all the people should receive at least a common school education. Our wellbeing as a people and the relative position of our country in the family of nations required us to turn our attention more and more to education. So a noncompulsory school system gradually gave way to a compulsory one, until now school attendance for a certain number of years is required in every state in the union. The mere statement of this fact is all that is necessary to demonstrate the universal belief in this country that we must educate our youths broadly and generally in order to assure the best possible citizenship and the well being and security of the state itself.

There never was a time in the history of America when education was so vital to us as a nation and so essential to us as citizens. Yet strangely enough the friends of education are finding it necessary to go through the land in order to educate the people on the importance of education. Perhaps we have taken our education too much for granted. Life air and light and water, we have come to assume that it is a natural element; that it will always be with us; that it was ours when we were children for the taking, and that it will be theirs for our children in their turn for their taking.

It is unhappily true that friends of education and believers in democracy must be on the alert as they have never had to be in the past in order to preserve unimpaired this essential tool of democracy. There is an enemy within the gate. Apparently there are those in the land who are taking advantage of the economic strain and stress under which we have been suffering to dim the light that has guided our course since pioneer days. It is being urged that we have spent

too much money on education; that we are overeducated; that the schools are full of frills and fads and fancies that do our youth more harm than good; that all the education that is necessary for our children is a grounding in the three R's.

Those who thus counsel us would turn back the clock for more than a hundred years. They do not seem to realize that civilization and education go hand in hand; that in fact education is the foundation rock upon which our civilization has been built. Weaken or destroy the foundation and the building erected thereon will totter or fall. It stands to reason that if the universal education that supports and justifies our civilization is undermined our civilization itself will suffer to a corresponding degree.

So intimately is the general education of the people related not only to their own happiness and well being but to the prosperity and security of the country that the importance of maintaining and developing our educational system ought not to require argument. It is by means of an educated people that material wealth is increased. The natural resources of our country are no greater today than they were a hundred years ago. As a matter of fact, they are much less. Quantities of the gold, silver, coal, and iron have been mined, and to a considerable extent our oil has been exploited and our forests cut down. Probably our native ability as a people is little, if any, greater than it was a hundred years ago. Yet none will deny that the value of the people to the nation is vastly greater than it was a century ago. This increased value is due to the fact that they have become more universally intelligent as the result of education. Of the three factors in the production of material wealth, namely, natural resources, native ability of the people and education, education is the only one that varies to any considerable extent. And it should be borne in mind that education can vary in either direction. If our production and accumulation of material wealth is greater in the degree that our education is more universal and of higher quality it goes without saying that with a falling off in education our material prosperity would diminish correspondingly.

We accumulate wealth; we can pass on to each succeeding generation tangible property in any form. We can even to some extent transmit native ability. But we can not bequeath an education to our children. The most we can do is to pro-

vide them with the means for an education.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

Education at the Crossroads

- December 2—Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, President of Mills College, will speak on "Education for Women in the New Social Order"
- December 9-Musical Program by students from Lowell High School, San Francisco
- December 16—Homer Chaillaux, State Commander of the American Legion, will speak on "Why I Fight for Our Public Schools"
- December 23—Vierling Kersey, Superintendent of Public Instruction, California State Department of Education, will speak on "Christmas Stories for Children"
- December 30—Helen Heffernan, Chief, Division of Elementary Education and Rural Schools, California State Department of Education, will speak on "A Charter for Public Education"
- January 6—George Fulmer, President of the California Society for Crippled
 1934 Children will discuss "The Eradication of Infantile Paralysis and
 Education of Handicapped Children"

This program is broadcast every Saturday evening at 6:30 over stations KPO, KGIR, KGHL.

School officials are requested to copy and post this program.

American School of the Air

The American School of the Air correlating broadcast instruction with regular classroom work of elementary and high school pupils has returned to the Columbia Broadcasting System nation wide network. The programs are heard daily, Monday to Friday at 11:30 a.m., PST. History and literature studies take the form of dramatizations of the subject matter. Geography is presented by imaginary trips to the countries to be studied. Music and science lessons are also broadcast.

SCHOLASTIC AWARDS

The seventh annual high school art exhibit sponsored by Scholastic, national high school weekly magazine, will be held in the spring of 1934 in Pittsburgh. The yearly collection of best high school accomplishments in drawing, painting, carving, designing, weaving, and modeling is selected from work submitted from every part of the country.

Eleven full term scholarships to art schools of national repute are being offered through the Scholastic Awards for 1934.

In the literary division of the Tenth Annual Scholastic Awards, prizes and honors are offered for student poetry, short stories, plays, essays, sketches, book reviews, and different kinds of newspaper articles. Much of the winning literary material is to be published in *Scholastic* for April 28, 1934, and later in *Saplings, Scholastic* annual anthology of the best writing by high school students.

Entries for the Tenth Annual Scholastic Awards must be submitted to the judges before midnight March 20, 1934.

A NEW STUDENT PUBLICATION

High School Writer, a new secondary school magazine announces publication within the next school year. The new magazine will consist almost entirely of student contributions submitted through subscribing high schools. Manuscripts of literary merit are solicited for early issues. Cash prizes in amount of \$75 each month will be awarded to especially meritorious compositions. Additional information about High School Writer may be obtained by addressing the magazine, Lincoln High School, Seattle, Washington.

A PRIMER OF THE NEW DEAL

To make A Primer of the New Deal (California Schools, November, 1933) more usable as a text for pupils, a four-page supplement showing How to Use a Primer of the New Deal in class has been issued. If you have ordered copies of the primer, the American Educational Press,

40 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio, will be glad to send as many copies of the supplement as you desire.

A TEXT FOR PRINTING CLASSES

The International Typographical Union has recently issued a new series of texts covering the modern composing-room methods. *I-T-U Lessons in Printing*, may be used by printing classes in vocational classes.

Copies of this publication may be ordered through John H. Chambers, Director of the International Typographical Union, Box 959, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A GUIDE TO CONSUMERS

Consumers' Guide, "a bi-weekly bulletin to aid consumers in understanding changes in prices and costs of food and farm commodities and in making wise, economical purchases," is now issued by the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Home Economics, and Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, D. C.

PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE

REVIEWS

WILLIAM S. GRAY. Improving Instruction in Reading. Supplementary Educational Monographs No. 40. September, 1933. Chicago: The University of Chicago. xiii + 226 pp.

The study reported in this monograph was an outgrowth of a series of investigations by the Educational Research Committee of the Commonwealth Fund on curriculum and learning problems related to different school subjects. This committee in considering the problems which merited further investigation concluded that research related to curriculum and learning problems was progressing far more rapidly than were efforts to apply the results in improving school practices, and that there was an urgent need for a detailed study of the problems involved in reorganizing and improving teaching in conformity with the results of scientific studies. Hence, the present study on improving reading instruction in the elementary schools. The chief purposes of this study were:

(1) To determine ways and means of reorganizing and improving the teaching of reading in harmony with the results of scientific studies.

(2) To study the character of the administrative, supervisory, and teaching difficulties encountered in a supervisory campaign planned to improve instruction in reading.

(3) To determine the effect, if any, on the achievement of pupils that accompanies and follows vigorous efforts to improve teaching.

This investigation differed from previous studies the specific purpose of which was to make desirable changes in the teaching of reading in two important respects, (1) it was concerned chiefly with ways and means of applying research findings to improving reading instruction, and (2) it sought to determine the kinds of administrative, supervisory, and teaching problems that arise in efforts to improve teaching and the methods that may be used in solving them.

In order that widely different conditions might be represented in this investigation, the cooperation of two groups of schools was secured. The first group included four school units differing widely in size and in type of supervision provided. The second group consisted of five schools designated as experimental schools representing widely different racial, social, and economic conditions, with which were associated four control schools.

The study as a whole occupied five years' time from the autumn of 1925 until the spring of 1930, and was divided into three main parts. The first part consisted of an initial survey concerning administration and supervision of the schools, teaching staff, character of the pupil population, aims and methods of instruction in reading, available equipment and supplies, extent of reading activities of pupils, estimate of efficiency of instruction, and pupil achievement in reading. The findings of the initial survey were summarized and presented to the teachers for study and interpretation. Administrative and supervisory officials were encouraged to study the findings carefully in order to discover elements of strength and weakness of the reading programs in their respective schools although no definite pressure was exerted in this connection.

The second part of the study, carried on during 1926-27, was devoted to the inauguration of such changes and improvements in teaching reading as seemed desirable and practical in each school. This program consisted of two types of constructive activities; the first, a series of supervisory steps planned by the investigator in conference with the administrative and supervisory officers to provide stimulation and guidance for the teachers; and the second, a number of intensive studies

of supervisory and teaching problems initiated by supervisory officers and teachers. The program for each school was designed to meet the specific problems peculiar to the school. These constructive activities are described at some length in the report.

The third part of the study, carried on during the following three years was devoted to a determination of the permanent values of the constructive program initiated in 1926-27 as measured by the continued efforts of school officers and teachers and by the results of reading tests. The methods employed and results obtained in each of the schools of the study are described in detail.

The investigator concludes that "evidence is conclusive that notable progress can be made in improving reading through the study and application of the results of scientific investigations relating to reading," and "The results of this study indicate that any school system can reorganize and improve its instruction in harmony

with the results of research."

This monograph should prove extremely helpful to administrators and supervisors confronted with problems similar to those of the study. Of special significance is a list of 12 principles derived from the general literature on supervision and designed to serve as valid guides in improving teaching, and a list of 20 difficulties which may be encountered in setting up a comprehensive program to improve teaching. Conditions essential to success are discussed under the headings (1) Capable leadership within the schools, (2) A competent and professionally-trained staff, (3) Familiarity with current trends and the results of scientific studies, and (4) The importance of time. The success of this study, carried on under typical practical conditions and representing widely different situations, should be a source of real encouragement to administrators, supervisors, and teachers.

IVAN R. WATERMAN

CABOLINE J. TROMMER, and TERESA A. REGAN. Directing Language Power in the Elementary School Child. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1933. xii + 497 pp.

The activity program in the elementary school affords valuable opportunity for natural use of language. If the language arts are to become a potent, living factor in the child's life, the teacher must realize that the language period is not an isolated lesson but an integral part of all learning situations. No matter what the subject content may be, language skills are involved. Poise, assurance, fluency, effective expression, in fact all the elements essential to the language powers of children develop in the social group and integrated activities which characterize the modern school.

The authors have based their discussion on the children's love of the story, the urge to dramatic expression, and the enjoyment of beauty of sound and rhythm. Four theories constitute the sound philosophy on which the suggested procedures are based:

(1) Literature suggests many centers of interest for units of work that make for good oral expression and that may relate to many other school activities; (2) any "pattern" developed for one grade and for one unit of subject matter is adaptable to other grade levels and to different subject matter; (3) every oral exercise, fanciful or factual, is to be regarded as a language lesson irrespective of the particular school subject or the designation on the teacher's program; and (4) the persistence and resourcefulness of the teacher; her love for teaching knowledge of children's literature, and interest in the growth of individuals are the decisive factors.

The material of the book is divided into five chapters: Chapter I, The Story as a Liberator; Chapter II, Dramatization in the Grades; Chapter III, The Power of Poetry; Chapter IV, The Relation of Reading to the Development of Language Power; Chapter V, Subject Matter, the Servant of Language Power.

The use of the story to improve the speech of children satisfies the requirement of effective teaching. In the story the child finds something to speak about and in his interest and absorption in the story is the opportunity to forget self and to tell the story well. Many ways of teaching the story are suggested: reproducing

the story by the use of a sequence of pictures; creating an original story by the use of pictures; completing a partly told story from a climactic point; topical outlining of a story; vitalizing the story by means of conversation and action. A score of illustrations drawn from actual classroom situations on all grade levels indicate how the story may serve to direct the development of language powers.

Dramatization as defined by the authors is the "spontaneous, joyous, and utterly free rendering into drama" of the story. It is not the careful memorization, and artistic finished production of plays; it is something more than merely expressive reading. The making of plays becomes a delightful adventure as the authors present old friends like Rumpelstiltskin, Hansel and Gretel, and the Three Bears as children in real schools have dramatized them. Puppets and puppetry are given an effective treatment which will guide the teacher from the simplest form of the kindergarten to the more ambitious marionettes of the upper grades. The use of pageantry in the social studies program is skilfully presented and amply illustrated. Throughout this chapter, excellent lists of stories suitable for dramatization, historical episodes which lend themselves to pageantry, and extensive but carefully selected bibliography makes the material invaluable in the guidance of one of the most difficult and profitable techniques of elementary school instruction. Nearly half the book is devoted to the detailed presentation of dramatization.

The chapter on poetry is worthy of careful consideration. Who should select the poem to be memorized? There is no doubt that positive hatred of the poetic form has grown up in situations where children must "learn by heart" a prescribed list of required poems. Let us hasten by with hardly a word for that benighted pedagogue who used the products of the sacred muse as an instrument of punishment! Imagine the attitude toward poetry of the child required to memorize "Hail to thee blithe spirit" as a penalty for infraction of discipline! The opportunity to help children develop good taste in poetry, to acquire appreciation and perhaps to lead the child into some creative expression of his own is probably the most satisfying experience in a teacher's life.

Language power through reading and the subject matter of the curriculum constitute the material of the final chapters. The development of cooperative stories, book reports, directed reading, and the social studies units are practical in their concrete suggestions to teachers while they maintain unquestioned values in terms of the purposes of elementary education.

The authors escaped becoming involved in the mechanical aspects of the language arts. Creative expression that develops child personality dominates the book. Free rein is given the creative forms of the story, verse, and drama. The growth of creative ability is of the utmost importance to the child. The authors have put emphasis where emphasis belonged and have properly subordinated mechanics to creative expression.

HELEN HEFFERNAN

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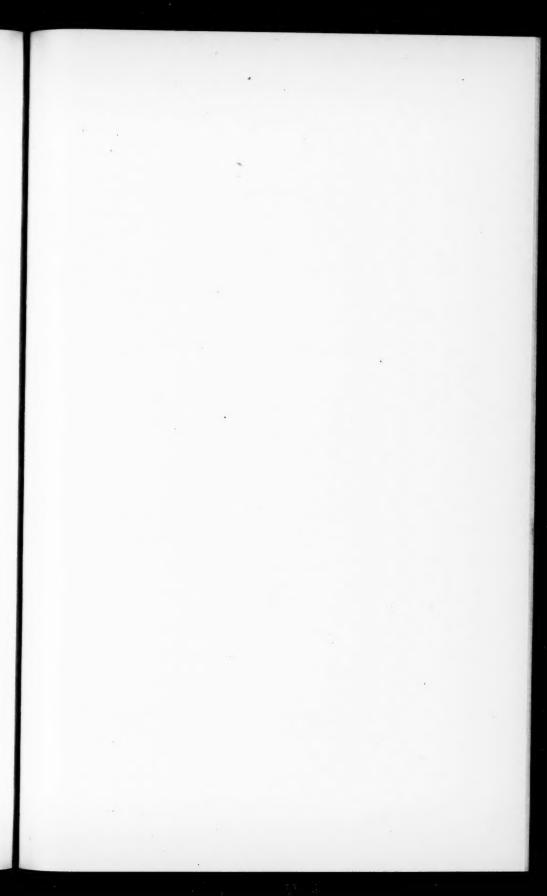
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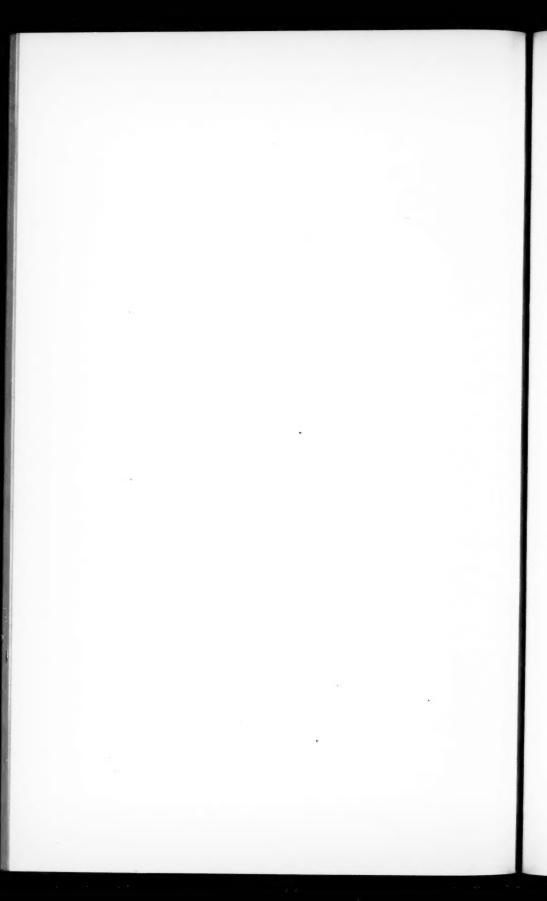
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CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS.

Volume IV

1933

Index Numbers 1-12

Index to Volume IV, 1933

Numbers 1-12



Official Publication Issued Monthly by the California State Department of Education

Entered as second-class matter May 8, 1930, at the Post Office at Sacramento, California, under the Act of August 24, 1912

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

Ecer, Volume IV, 1933

Colorespon Terror Legentral of the August 197

CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE HARRY HAMMOND, STATE PRINTER SACRAMENTO, 1934

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